TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WELLIT SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be landed in this even ing Lefore G c'clock.

Locar, Naws.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the I strate Paiss, and Naw Your. Assettante Per-si-te at all to 20 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for jubic use instantly disseminated to the price of the whole country.

## Not Our Business to Pay the \$75,000.

So far as we know, the Public Ledger of Philadelphia is the first important newspaper to propose the settlement of the Sicaragua trouble as here indicated:

"The cheapest thing the United States could do would be to advance the money or enter surety for it

It is evident that our esteemed con-

temporary is not speaking seriously. Encouraged and applauded by Ambassa for BAYARD, the British Government has proceeded to collect by force an unadjudicated claim of \$75,000 against Nicaragua. the justice of which is not admitted by the latter. War between the two countries is out of the question, for England is very strong and Nicaragua weak. The strong nation has descended upon the weak nation

and occupied part of her territory. It is not the business of the United States to pay claims against other American republics. or to become surety for them. But it is the business of the United States to remember now and at all times that the occupation of any portion of this continent by any European power, on any pretext whatsoever, concerns us vitally.

"The American continents," declared President MONHOE, upon the advice of THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." As to existing independent Governments, the Doctrine further declares: "We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

#### Overnowering Nicaragua.

The spectacle now presented on the Isthmus is a sorry one. The greatest naval power of Europe is engaged in coercing a helpless little American republic, and the Government of the United States stands by, perhaps not abetting this business, but thus far not interfering with it.

And Nicaragua's troubles have only be gun. The British flag floats at Corinto; trade is paralyzed there, and many of the people have fled. It is feared that England may, as a next step in forcing the republic to submit, blockade Greytown, seize Blue fields, or bombard Corinto. The Govern ment is made anxious by disturbances and already we hear of plots to overthrow President ZELAYA and of the refusal of CABEZAS, just displaced as the Governor of the Mosquito Territory, to obey the order for his recall.

Meanwhile the English press thinks it sufficient to remark that Nicaragua might have avoided all trouble by giving up at once the money demanded. The real point is that, while England, through members of her Parliament, has been urging upon the United States the beauties and blessings of arbitration, Nicaragua's desire to apply it is rejected, and she is ordered to get down on her knees and accept instead the law of the stronger. And this goes on, if not with the approval of our Government, at least without its effective remonstrance.

England's ground for her high-handed course is that Nicaragua affronted her. But It is difficult to believe that in excluding Mr. HATCH from the country, Nicaragua purposely insulted Great Britain. The facts are simple. Nicaragua, exercising her sovereignty over the Mosquito Reserve, had deposed Chief CLARENCE neither the British Government nor our own demurring. Afterward, conspirators at Bluefields suddenly overturned Nicaraguan authority, and restored CLARENCE. The change was brief, and with the reappearance of Nicaraguan forces the lawful status was restored. Nicaragua ascribed the reto the influence of the foreign resident traders; and, impressed with the need of guarding against a repetition of it, she expelled some of those whom she believed to be at fault, among them being Vice-Consul HATCH. England chose to regard his banishment as an insult to her, although Nicaragua insisted that she had never given him an exequatur. But even if the evidence shows that he had been officially recognized, it can hardly be supposed that Nicaragua intended to affront Great Britain in his person. She also expelled American residents, and nobody accuses her of seek-

ing to insult the United States. Admitting that she committed an injustice in her anger or trepidation, she has already recalled her decree of exile against both British and American residents. It would, therefore, seem quite sufficient to make a formal apology to England, and then agree to pay such pecuniary damages as an impartial arbitrator might assess. But England insisted instead on fixing herself a fine of \$75,000, without taking the opinion of an arbitrator, with a smaller sum of \$2,500, and a reference of other damages to a Commission, and exacted that these demands should be complied with by a day fixed. Finally she landed her forces at Corinto.

Does it not appear that such terms are the arrogant coercion of a little power by a great one? Would England have attempted to enforce them against Germany, Russia, or the United States? Yet in all this our Government has seen no opportunity for effective discussion or for the skilful and friendly substitution of a less humiliating form of remedy. Its persuasive influence has not been successfully exerted up to the present writing upon either Nicaragua or Great Britain: so that the question even is discussed whether England will not feel encouraged to threaten to destroy Corinto with her guns, before the Admin istration is able to suggest some form of settling the dispute which both the big power and the little one can accept.

# The Silver Blazes on the Prairie.

For several years we have been told that the West was ablaze with a desire for free silver. Let us compare this statement with a report, found in the Grand Rapids Demo-

crat, on a district recently burned over. In the fall of 1804 there was a free silver candidate for Governor of Michigan, Fish-ER, "distinguished," says the Grand Rapids journal, "for personal popularity and energetic campaigning." The platform had in it no element of hesitation, uncertainty, or straddle. It was for free coinage, at 16 to 1.

and the majority against it was 106,302.

weighted with the general feeling against only a narrow local reputation as petty Congress and the tariff for its friends to be marshalled in full force, the silverites determined to try again when they could monopolize the public interest. So this year, again controlling the Democratic organization, they chose an unexceptionable candidate, fully equal to his opponent, we are assured, in "personal, political, and legal qualities." Then they declared for free silver at 16 to 1, and again they were beaten by the most overwhelming majority ever given in Michigan, barring the one at the Congressional elections of last fall. The 1895 majority of Michigan against free silver was 80,487.

The Indians used to burn the prairies to get a good big crop of grass at the next growth. The fires of free silver seem to raise a tremendous crop of votes on the other side.

### The False History of Reform.

An official history of the so-called Reform movement led by the Committee of 70 has been published in a handsome quarto volume of nearly 400 pages. It is entitled 'The Triumph of Reform," and in a subtitle the election of the ticket headed by Col. STRONG is described as "the great political revolution of Nov. 6, 1894."

An introductory essay celebrates and glorifies "this uprising" as baving "effected what appears to be a permanent lodgment in the popular mind of the non-partisan idea of city government." This idea "has passed from the stage of pious opinion and obtained a foothold in practical politics." "It is the final adoption of a new agency in the work of municipal administration." Another "essentially new feature of the process of agitation by which the late victory was won," is described as "the formation of the various clubs and organizations" "intended to supply that visible sign of mutual sympathy and support without which continuous unity of action is not possible." One of the most important of those political machines, according to this narrative, was the GRACE faction of the Democracy, an organization which, through its leader, has now repudiated "the non-partisan idea of city government," and contemptuously described it as a mere "fad." In the minds of those prac tical politicians, at least, it has obtained neither footbold nor lodgment. In truth, as this history shows conclu-

sively, it never obtained any "footbold in practical politics," but was conceived and put forward solely as a pious deceit, a mere subterfuge. The Committee of 70 issued an address to the people soon after its organization, laying down as its cardinal principles the absolute divorce of municipal government "from party politics and from selfish personal ambition or gain," with the selection of candidates for public office 'solely with reference to their ability and integrity." Then it proceeded to make up a ticket with reference only to the "availability" of the candidates, without regard to their character and qualifications, and solely for their "selfish personal ambition or gain." The story of the methods of the committee, as told in this volume, prepared for its glorification and under its direct supervision, is amusing as an unconscious revelation of unprincipled political trickery. Instead of looking simply to the ability and integrity of the candidates, it started out, says the record furnished by one of the members of its Executive Committee. "with a view to naming a ticket that might, on being submitted in conference, be at once acceptable to the organizations" from which it was seeking votes. "Their vote-getting qualities" absorbed its attention.

First, therefore, GOFF was picked out as

the candidate for Mayor, in spite of his com-

plete and notorious unfitness for the office. because "advantage must be taken of the tremendous anti-Tammany sentiment created by the Senate investigation." But the Republicans wouldn't have him. They demanded bluntly and peremptorily that "a Republican should head the ticket," or they would withdraw from the combination dulged in meditation upon this subject, and put up a straight ticket of their own. when, in writing one of the best known of GOFF, accordingly, refused the nomination, for he has a keen perception of his selfish interests, and he knew that without the Republican support there was no chance of his election. The GRACE crowd would take only a Democrat. The German Reform ers entertained the same prejudice, except that they were disposed under the compulsion of necessity to accept a Mugwump like Mr. SETH LOW. The O'BRIEN and STECKLER factions were anxious only to beat Tammany, and to that end were ready to take any available "vote-getting" candidate. The truth was that the Hon, JAMES O'BRIEN had already and long before slated Col. STRONG for the nomination, and he had done the preparatory work so adroitly and so thoroughly that after GOFF backed out. the committee turned to "WM, L. STRONG as the next most available man on its list for the Mayoralty." Availability and not fitness continued to be the test applied by those Reformers. The GRACE crowd kicked, but at the last moment its leader was conciliated, bought off, by getting all the rest of the candidates on the ticket, and obviously by an understanding that his man Scott should be made Corporation Counsel, an office desirable in its emoluments and powerful in its patronage, though Scott has no special legal fitness for it. This evident understanding Mayor STRONG carried out faithfully as soon as the Power of Removal law gave him the opportunity. He is accused of perfidy to other politicians, but Rowdedow Grace has no reason to complain of him on that score. He has looked after GRACE's heelers very generously, and now, having secured these practical fruits of Reform, Rowdedow gets out of the combination and all responsibility for it, laughing at the whole business as childish folly. It is notable that among the more than two hundred portraits of Reformers with which this volume is embellished, the face of the Hon. SHAMUS O'BRIEN does not appear. That name is mentioned neither in the history nor in the long biographical index with which it concludes. GRACE is there, GODEIN is prominent everywhere, pictorially and in the text, but their fellow Irish Reformer is excluded absolutely, though of all the supporters of the "up-

The rest of the ticket at the head of which Col. STRONG was put by adroit manipulation, was, as a whole, as bad as it could be made. The only really reputable candidate besides him was Mr. BEEKMAN, a lawyer of fair abilities, who was known almost wholly as a professional politician. Generally they had no fitness whatever for their places, and not one of them was nominated with any reference to his qualifications. It is not probable that any of them was known personally to the members of the committee, or had been heard of by those gentlemen. They Saying that their issue had been too much | were equally unknown to the public having | sage of Musketaquid, there would have been

rising" and of the ticket none was more

than the Hon. SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the discov-

erer of Col. STRONG and the most influential

factor in bringing about his nomination.

loyal, more ardent, or more industrious

politicians on the hunt for office

The "Triumph of Reform" is further made up of flattering histories of Goo Goos. German Reformers, and others of the allied Reformers, their portraits profusely adorning its pages, and their biographies filling out the voluminous index. A large part of them are young men, who now enjoy the distinction of appearing in these pages more perhaps than they will prize it in the future; for the "triumph" which this pretentious history describes as a "great political revointion" has already turned out to be a practical defeat of that revolution. It has buried the non-partisan idea of city government' beyond the hope of resurrection for many, many years to come, if not finally; and in accomplishing that result it has rendered a service to true and sound politics so valuable that its occurrence affords reason for general rejoicing. It has demonstrated to all the people and to every party the utter fallacy of that product of unphilosophical minds and its inherent humbug and impracticability. Already the really sane Reformers have thrown it aside as worthless and impossible. Now the people will go back permanently to honest and reasonable politics. The period of political hysterics is over.

## Black and White.

We have a letter from a lifelong thinker asking us to explain "why it is that negroes are, as a rule, better tempered than white men." This is one of the deepest questions

we have ever been called upon to answer. We guess the assumption of our corre spondent is correct, that blacks are ordinarily better tempered than whites. It is sustained by our own olmervation, not only here, where the blacks are a small element of the population, but also in those parts of the South in which they form a majority We could give larger illustrations than those here offered by our correspondent:

"See how the boys find it out. They will jump upon truck driven by a colored man and take a ride, but they fear the whip of a white driver. I have always noticed that negro waiters do not get angry so quickly as German, Irish, French, or Italian waiters. Negroes, as pictured in the comic papers, are nearly always grinning. Negro minstrelay is mostly good-natured laughter.

Very well. It is so. If our correspondent were to enlarge his experience by travelling over the South, from the Potomac to the Yadkin, the Congaree, the Yalobusha, and the Brazos, he would everywhere receive confirmation of his opinion. There are, indeed, sullen, or soured, or crabbed, or irascible blacks: but, as a rule, the negro is good-tempered. Even when a slave he was so, and often far more so than his white master. He is truly very patient.

Now we reach the great question. "Why is it!" asks our correspondent. Well, this why" is the word that bothers us all very often. Why is one baby born black and another white, or why has the black one wool on its little head and the white one hair Why the differences between races which we see when we look at mankind differ ences in feature, in mind, in bodily conformation, in moral quality? Look at a Seminole Indian, for example, as he stands in the picture books, and then at a New York Mugwump hunting for an honorable and profitable municipal office. Look at a Calmuck in the face, and then at a typical Peckskiller. Why the difference? Gaze upon a Chinaman in Pell street, and next upon a Colorado silverite or a Wall street gold bug. Why again! Think of a Bedouin on the gallop and a Hindoo sitting squat like Buddha. The Norwegian differs from the Portuguese, the Brazilian from the Yankee, the Hebrew from the Irishman, the Parisian from the Papuan, and a fat Dutch Boer from a lean Patagonian. Why? GROVER CLEVE-LAND does not resemble Judge PRYOR any more than Mayor STRONG resembles "Back

Number" BUDD. Why, again? In this case, as in many another, we shall have to fall back upon the clergy for an answer. We are satisfied that the Rev. Dr. ISAAC WATTS (born 1674; died 1748) in-"Divine Songs," he came to the conclusion that the characteristics of some of our four-legged friends were the outgrowth

of their nature: "Let dogs delight to bark and bite. For Gop hath made then Let bears and lions growl and fight. For 'tis their nature too,"

It seems to us that here is the conclusion of the matter. We do not know that we can go any further in the way of explana-The blacks are better tempered than the whites because of their nature. Why their nature? We'll give you a dollar to tell. You see the "why" is a question in causation, a thing with which all the German philosophers have struggled for ages, without ever getting to the bottom of it, or piercing its surface, or reaching its edge, or approaching anywhere near to it. We know no more about it than old man ADAM knew when he took the apple from Eve. We can never know anything about it so long as we live. SCHOPENHAUER of Dantzic gave it up; the English and the French have given it up so have the thoughtful people of Connecticut. That most knowing of all white Americans, Chauncey M. Depew, has never thrown a streak of light upon it.

Thus we must leave our inquiring corre spondent in despair when he asks the old

question, "Why is it?" We can, however, give him something else to think of. While THE SUN is an advocate, and, we trust, an example of good temper, we must confess that the best-tempered and most patient races in the world are not always on top. Look at our black friends, of whom he speaks. They have been enslaved since the time of old HAM, or a great part of them. The next blandest race after the African is the Chinese, who kntow with a smile, who are trodden upon by the mandarins, ruled by a Tartar dynasty, submit to the loss of a yellow jacket without raising s rumpus, tolerate the Mugwump officehold ers, and have been whipped by the English, the French, and the Japs: that is to say, by any race of people that knows how to get its back up, or, in other words, that has a temper. The Americans once in a while get their backs up, and the uses of that move ment of nature have frequently been exem-

plified in our history. Most of our great men have had a temper that could be quickened upon occasion. Even George Washington got very angry sometimes. Neither JEFFERSON nor JACK-SON was always smooth as oil. People have seen ABRAHAM LINCOLN at times when he did not smile. The temper of WENDELL PHILLIPS was not as hot as that of GARRIson, but it became pretty warm under temptation. There never was a better-tempered American than EMERSON, the philosopher of 'Nature," who was a devoted friend of CAR-LYLE, the worst-tempered Scotchman that ever spent his life in scolding all creation. If the flaming man of Ecclefechan could have divided his fire with the cool headed

more heat on the Concord River and less in the Thames.

We praise our colored American friends for their good temper. May they never lose it, never get roiled, except in case of necessity. We praise the industrious Chinese for the possession of the same quality, though it might be well for them to put s sharper edge upon it. We condemn the ever-growling, all-devouring British lion. We are pleased that BISMARCK has mod erated his temper in his retirement. We think that GLADSTONE was in the right a few weeks ago when he got mad as a March hare over the wrongs of the good Christian Armenians at the hands of the Mohammedan Kurds.

What we want every time is the correct thing. When a man, white, black, or Chinese, sees another perpetrate a wrong, he reprimand him. When he sees the world go as it ought to, he may possess his soul in peace.

## Party Lines in New York and Brooklyn.

There will be a municipal election in Brooklyn this year, and in New York city several important local offices are to be filled. In both cities legislators are to be elected, under a new apportionment, to both the State Senate and the Assembly. New York is to choose 12 Senators and 85 Assemblymen; Brooklyn is to choose 7 Senstors and 21 Assemblymen. Already politicians of both parties, in the two cities, are looking forward to surprising changes and are prognosticating results.

In this town the PLATT Republicans aver that the course of Mayor STRONG in ignor ing them in his distribution of patronage is breaking up the Republican party. They declare that he is fomenting internal ealousies by recognizing only the minority faction of Republicans, and that the major ity faction will protect itself by suitable measures of reprisal at an appropriate time. The anti-PLATT, or Union League, Republicans say that the Republican party is being "built up" by the Mayor as it never has been before. In Brooklyn there is a similar factional fight in the Republican ranks between the partisans of Mayor Schieren on the one side, and the advocates and supporters of the Hon. J. A. K. E. WORTH on the other. It is feared by some Republicans that the party will be split in two in Kings unless the friends of harmony come together and put an end to the fight.

On the Democratic side, in both cities, there is a similar uncertainty. For several months past there have been conferences between the two factions of the Brooklyn Democrats. the regulars and the reformers, as if a formal union of these two wings of the party was all that was necessary to restore the Kings county Democracy to its former position of trust and prominence. At last year's election the candidate of the Democratic "regulars" for Register received 59,000 votes. The candidate of the Democratic "reformers" received 17,000 votes. It seems to be supposed that the forces of the two, if united, would have been invincible. Perhaps so but the Republican nominee polled 85,000 votes: a majority of 9,000 over both Demo-

The politicians of both parties seem to lose sight of one essential and important consideration. Local questions in both cities are overshadowed, and likely to be dominated, by politics not local. The Democratic party of to-day is completely on the defensive. Its most cherished traditions and teachings have been betrayed. Its ancient and time-honored principles have been dishonored or disregarded. Many of its representatives were retired in November, 1894 by their dissatisfied and displeased constituents, and others would be so retired if. under the machinery of elections, it was pos sible for the voters to record their sentiments and wishes. The strength of the Democ racy in New York and Brooklyn, citadels of its power, has been undermined, not from within, but from without. In the political tornado of 1893 the Democrats of New York city withstood the shock valiantly. The Democrats of Brooklyn were overwhelmed. In the greater and fiercer political cyclone of 1894 the Democrats of both cities were submerged, but their posi tion was in no respect different from that of their Democratic brethren in other cities. St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Louisville, Boston, and Detroit. The cause of defeat here, as elsewhere, was not local, but national. A decided change for the better will come only when the relation between the two national parties is so far restored that to be a Democratic nominee is no longer, in New York or Brooklyn, a handicap too burdensome for a fair chance

at the polls. The Republicans have undeniably enoyed of late in both New York and Brooklyn political advantages to which, numeri cally, their party is not entitled, and which under ordinary conditions it could not hope to retain. In November, in this city, the Republican party was on the crest of the popular flood, and though the political waters have not since that time subsided to any visible extent, it would be unreasonable to expect that condition to be permanent. In New York the local Republicans have misused many of their opportunities, and disregarded many others. They have more to fear from apathy in their ranks, following a great victory, than from defections due to minor questions of patronage. While the division of the two great parties continues as it is now, an accumulation of Republican blunders hereabout, and on both sides of the bridge simultaneously, would be no certain assurance of speedy Democratic restoration; although such restoration is inevitable later on.

# The New Speaker of the House of

Commons. A good deal of interest attached to the election of Mr. GULLY to the Speakership of the House of Commons upon the resignation of that post by Mr. PEEL, who has been since made a Viscount. In the first place, the successful candidate obtained only a narrow majority after a heated contest; in the second place, his success exemplifies the recruitment of the British nobility, for Mr. GULLY in his turn will be ennobled, from persons belonging by descent to a low social

To glance at the last point first, the new Speaker, who by virtue of his office has become the chief Commoner of England, is the grandson of a prize fighter, who, after becoming widely known as the champion light weight, retired from the ring and managed to get himself returned to Parliament. His son became a country doctor of a reputation not especially savory, and it is the latter's son who has just been chosen to preside over the House of Commons. Mr. GULLY is not, however, the first provincial physician's son who has occupied the Speaker's chair. More than a century ago Mr. ADDINGTON, whose father, a practitioner at Reading, had prescribed for Mr. PITT, obtained through that Minister's influence a similar favor, and eventually became Lord Sidmouth. It was in allusion to his origin that ADDING-TON received the nickname of "the Doctor,"

under which he became a laughing stock not only to the Whigs, but to many of his own party, including CANNING, who dubbed him médecin malaré lui.

What was true of ADDINGTON is true also of Mr. GULLY, that up to the time of his election to the Speaker's chair he had never taken a leading part in parliamentary life. Mr. GULLY, indeed, has been a member of the House of Commons for nine years, but his voice has never been heard in debate, nor has he served on any important com mittee. It was ostensibly on this ground that he was strenuously opposed by the Unionists, who put forward Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, an undeniably distinguished man who has sat in six Parlia ments, been Chairman of grand committee. of innumerable select committees, and of one of the most important commissions. which in fact is known by his name. The nine Parnellites united with the Unionists in his support, and the result was that the Ministerial candidate, Mr. GULLY, was elected by a majority of but eleven votes. Nevertheless, after the contest was over, Mr A. J. Balfoun, in an admirable speech, assured the new Speaker that he had the good wishes and respect of the whole House, and it may seem a reasonable inference from this incident that the Unionists will not displace him should they be successful at the ext general election.

For some fifty years the Speaker of the House of Commons had been chosen without a contest, in pursuance of a private arrangement between the leaders of the principal parties. Thus the Whig. Mr. C. SHAW-LEFEVRE, remained Speaker from 1839 to 1857, although the Tories were in power during a part of that time, and although they had originally opposed him. Mr. LEFEVRE was created Viscount EVERS-LEY, and was succeeded by Mr. JOHN EVE-LYN DENISON, who was four times elected. and on his retirement in 1872 became Viscount Ossington. The next Speaker Mr. HENRY BOUVERIE BRAND, was elected three times, and, when he left the chair in 1884. was made Viscount HAMPDEN. It will be observed that, for a long time back, the title conferred upon an ex-Speaker has been that of Viscount, and the precedents have been followed with Mr. PEEL. Formerly the title of Baron was deemed good enough. There had been, in truth, but three contests

for the Speakership, prior to the election of Mr. Gully, in a century and a quarter. In 1770 Sir FLETCHER NORTON was chosen Speaker by 237 votes over 121 cast for Mr. TOWNSHEND. In 1835 there was a violent struggle, on which, according to GREVILLE, much money was won and lost; the result was that the Whigs elected Mr. ABERCROMBY by 316 votes to 306 thrown for the Tory candidate, Sir CHARLES SUTTON, who had been Speaker since 1817. Four years later, t. c., in 1839. Mr. C. SHAW-LEFEVRE was placed in the chair by a majority of only 18 over the Right Hon. H. GOULBURN, the Tory nominee. Obviously, therefore, there is no lack of precedents should the Tories, as a body, prove less generous than Mr. BALFOUR, and

insist upon choosing a Speaker of their own

in the next House of Commons.

The Washington Arch, to be dedicated today with very splendid ceremony, is a political ornament to the city as well as an artistic orna ment. It's a good thing to have here, and to look at forever. It has cost a large sum of money, which has been subscribed without a thought of celebrating anything except the man and the idea represented, WASHINGTON and the United States. This is public spirit of the purest kind; and in noticing the event of its dedication, it is no more than justice to say that for this noble monument we are indebted chiefly to the persistent and enthusiastic labors of the Secretary of the Arch Committee, Mr. WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART.

A thousand welcomes to the Vigilant! The clipper is home once more after making the run across the Atlantic in eighteen days, for a westward passage a marvel always, and at thi time of year a phenomenon. She had hard luck on the other side, but it must be remembered that she did the work that she was built to do If she was at a disadvantage in the land-locked and crooked courses of the yacht clubs of Great Britain, that does not blot out her record here. That record stands "three straight," and consemently our yachtsmen are bound to give her three cheers.

We are indebted to a circular sent around in behalf of the Kossuth Monument Association for a very instructive display of the spirit back of the movements to erect statues to foreigners in New York. One portion of this circular says:

"Kosstrii must have a monument in one of the parks of this city. Washington bes, LAFAYETTE bas Mazzini has, Garibaldi has, Kossuth's monument nust be erected."

Because the citizens of this country have erected a monument to Washington, and one to Lafavette, the great French hero of our Revolution, the Hungarians living here are fired with the ambition to place a statue of their national leader along with them. It is high time to stop and reverse the policy of putting up statues of foreigners from foreign motives. Some day, in the natural fitness of things, the statues of MAZZINI and GARIBALDI. placed here in moments of extraneous enthusiasm, will disappear; and it would be much bet ter now for the Kossurit monument scheme to be allowed to drop out, instead of being kept alive and pushed.

The inhabitants of Oscar street in Buffalo are petitioning the Common Council to change the name of that street. Why should the name Oscar be objectionable to Buffalo people? It's

What can be the influence which stops in the Senate the bill passed by the Assembly to enable the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to discharge his men offhand, for partisan o other-partisan purposes, without appeal of examination? The present law provides that member of the uniformed force may be dismissed upon "evidence" satisfactory to the Commissioner that he has been "guilty of any legal or criminal offence or neglect or for violation of rules or neglect, or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct, or any breach of discipline," And "the true cause for such dismissal shall be entered in writing in a book to be kept for that purpose, which book shall be a public record."

These are the provisions of the law which the Reformers, of all factions and titles, the Larries and the Goo Goos, were in favor of when it was passed. It was enacted with the arowed purose of securing street cleaners against removal except upon charges publicly recorded. The law was drafted by Mr. James C. Carten, in company with Morris K. Jesup, Charles F. CHANDLER, THATCHER M. ADAMS, DAVID H. KING, Jr., and FRANCIS V. GREENE, the Advisory Board of 1891, appointed by Mayor GRANT. It was passed upon their recommendation that i constituted the most essential means to secure efficient administration of the Street Cleaning Department, and to prevent it from being used as a political machine.

Its advocates have all disappeared. No one now seems inclined to say a word for it, th pressure of the Reformers for offices is so overwhelming. But what recalcitrant spirit has go into the Senate? The Assembly bill has gone to Albany in the name of the Reform Adminis tration. Is the Senate inclined to protect this city against the abuses of the spoils-hunting Re formers? It is dangerous business. Reformers are apt to rise against it in wrath, and whe that happens the result is serious. All who stand in the way get denounced. ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

The Success of Her First Move for Control and the Simme of the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: "It"the crown-" came with a loss and will go with a loss," said James V. of Scotland, when, lying upon his bed of grief and despair after the disastrona defeat of Solway Moss the news was brought to him of the birth of a daughter, the luckless and fated Mary. The stricken monarch spoke never a word more, but, turning his face to the wall, died of a broken heart.

" It came with a Democrat and will go with a Democrat," may well be said now of the Monroe doctrine, and, bowing to the fate we unwittingly made for ourselves in 1892, we must turn our faces to the wall for the next two years and await, with fear and trembling, the next yielding to the demands of Great Britain.

Now is the golden time for that cake-cutterin-chief of the Powers in the parcelling out of the lands of other peoples to proceed merrily on with his designs against Nicaragua, the spoliation of Venezuela, the game of boundary grab along our Ainskan coasts, and the continued depredations of the Canadian scalers.

From the snowy heights of Chitral to the tropic shores of the Caribbean and the Pacific. even unto the stormy waters of Behring's Sea, let the lion roar and devour all in his path, for the palsied hands of Uncle Sam are bound hard and fast to the back door of the Foreign Office at London, and the British Ambassador at Washington drives his coach and four rough shod over the historic dictum of Monroe with the haughty assurance of an easy conqueror.

No wonder the amiable Bayard tells a grinning world that John Bull never swears! What need, forsooth, has Mr. Bull to swear, when through his hypnotic power he has but to command to be obeyed by sleeping Jonathan? Alas! that such malign influence should so emasculate the great giant of the West in this one hundred and nineteenth year of his independence. Fancy the gibes and jokes now passing back and forth in Downing street: the contemptuous comments echoing through the halls and corridors of every court or capital of civilization! Ah! my countrymen.

#### Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud Without our special wonder?

Oh for an hour of a Jackson to meet British insolence and a Marcy to hold "sweet converse" with a Pauncefore for briefest time! But the deed is done. The bandit flag of perfidious Albion now flies on Nicaraguan soil. Her longcherished purpose has been accomplished. The western outpost of the proposed Nicaragua Canal is now securely in her possession. The deportation of the man Hatch was an incident that but hastened the fruition of her farreaching designs. Nicaragua, having refused to comply with Britain's demands, may continue to do so indefinitely, and that is all that England wants. It makes her occupation permanent. And this realization has been permitted by one elected to guard and to defend the honor, to maintain and keep inviolate the interests of the United States. The incident may cost a sea of blood and untold treasure in the not distant future. Sir Julian Pauncefote may well now claim an earldom from his sovereign. His grateful country would applaud such recognition.

In the stress of civil war in 1861 England gave us seven days in which to make reparation for the Trent affair. To-day, when we assume to be a great power, she gives us not a whit more consideration. Is it the fault of our people themselves or of our chosen rulers?

AN INDIGNANT DEMOCRAT. New York, April 29.

THE GODKIN IDEA.

Larry's 50-cents an hour Man on the City Pay Roll at 85 an Hour-The Old Charge Against Tammany.

From the Evening Sun of Yesterday,

Mayor Strong this morning appointed Richard G. W. Wadsworth a Civil Service Examiner. Wadsworth lives at 122 West Ninetieth street. Wadsworth is a reporter on the Evening Post. Doy ing the winter he assisted the political reporter of that paper, and at present is doing general reporting

in the morning and baseball in the afternoon for the Port, according to a member of the Post's staff, this wor': Wadsworth receives \$20 per week. The salary of a Civil Service Examiner is \$10 per day. Wedsworth, it is said, will perform the exa

iner's duties after he has completed his daily work on That is, a man whom Godkin considers worth 50

cents an hour to the Post, is now placed on the city pay roll at the rate of \$5 per hour; the

Godkin, as editor of the Frening Post, has given as one of his reasons for attacking the Tammany system that the salaries paid to city employees were larger than could be carned by their labor outside.

A reporter for THE EVENING SUN called on Mr. God kin to day and sald Tammany was that men received salaries they could not earn in business. We understand you pay young Wadsworth \$20 per week and he is placed on the city's pay roll at \$10 per day. Don't you think there

s something wrong about that?" I have nothing to say about this appointment.

ald Mr. Godkin, getting red in the face,
"Didn't you secure Mr. Wadsworth's appointment?" Do you think that Mr. Wadsworth's services will

be worth \$10 a day to the city ?"
"I repeat that I have nothing to say. It is not my business to say anything about this appointment."
"Is it your opinion as a Civil Service Commissioner." that it isn't anybody's business to ask questions about appointments to public offices ?"

Mr. Godkin arose from his chair and said in a loud and excited manner: "I have nothing to say." The reporter smiled, and Godkin scowled.

#### Southern Parmer Cheerful on Pive-cent Cotton. From the Mobile Daily Register.

Silver journals say it is an insult to the intelligence of the farmers to inform them that they "are more prosperous now than at any time since the war." Ex-tovernor Thomas Seay of Greensboro, Ala., yes terday "Insulted" the farmers by saying that this year has been the best one in the past ten or more in his experience. "I have paid more debts with 5 cent cotton than I ever did with ten, 'he said, 'I am in better condition than ever before, and this in the fac of the fact that I was absolutely forced to stock tw plantations this year."

## senutor Honr and the Asnebumskit Eagle. George Frishie, you are more than right. To dawn the men who'd kill

The glorious eagle, guest and pride Of Asnebumskit Hill. Why should they want to murder him ? It takes no hunter's skill To shoot an eagle scaring low

On Asnebumskit Bill above Each neighboring mountain crest, The visitors who come may see That eagle's home and nest.

And there on Asnebumskit Hill Where he has deigned to rest, Each patriot will hasten to Do honor to that guest.

Bald eagle, emblem of the free, On Asnebumskit Hill and flap Your wings o'er all the land

Ob, bird of freedom, hold the Stars And Stripes in your strong bill. And fix your everlasting throne

And know, bald eagle on your throne On Asnebumskis Hill That come what may, George Friable Hoar Is your defender still ! WIDOWS AS HEIRS.

Nature of the Effect of This New Law of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE This is a memorandum on chapter 171 of the Laws of 1803 being "an act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to dower and descent," tained in No. 100 of the advanced sheets of the combined I official series of New York State Heorts, April 13, 1893, prepared by Austin Anbott at the request of the Secretary of the Committee on the Amendment of the Law. appointed by the Association of the Bar or the City of New York:

The statute in effect makes the widow an heir with lineal descendants.

If the testator leaves no children she therefore takes the whole of the real property of which he dies intestate; if he leaves a child or children, she takes an equal share with them. The case of grandchildren being the nearest

lineal descendants is attempted to be provided for by a new section, the clause of which applying to a case where there were no children surviving, but only grandchildren, is as follows: If he leaves linear descendants living, all of equal degrees of consenguinity, she shall inherit a like share as to each of such descendants.

This clause seems to have been drawn without attention to the rule of law by which if there are grandchildren by two or more deceased children, the grandchildren in each branch take per stirpes and not per capita, and in this, which is a not unfrequent case, unless the number of children of each deceased called that is to say, the number of grandentidren in each branch, were the same, the grandentidren in each branch, were the same, the grandentidren would take different share, and the rule that the widow should take a like share as each is heaveful to of armifestion.

the widow should take a like share as each is incanable of application.

Secondly: The effect of the statute is to increase the amount at risk by the existing law in case of ignorance or uncertainty as to the existence of a marriage which would create an outstanding right or dower.

The successive improvements in the registration of titles and encumbrances have made hearly all the facts on which the title of a bend fide purchaser without notice depends matter of record. The chief remaining uncertainty is

stake in all cases where the widow would have a right of inheritance which exceeded in value her right of dower.

Thirdly: In the case of informal marriages, properly known as common-law marriages, there is reason to believe that claims without foundation are often made for the purpose of securing dower, and that illicit connections are frequently established by adventuresses with the intention of laying a foundation for the claim that such a marriage was contracted.

This agt increases very much the amount at

the intention of laying a foundation for the claim that such a marriage was contracted.

This act increases very much the amount at stake in such cases, by giving the claimant who succeeds the whole or an adequate part of the real property of the intestate man in fee instead of merely a life estate in one-third.

Fourthly: The statute by making the widow an heir of the husband equality with fineal descendants will entitle her to be considered among the heirs in a gift or grant in a deed or will to persons described as heirs. There is no saving clause which would prevent the attempt to interpret deeds or wills heretofore drawn and executed and containing glifts to heirs not vested previously to the taking effect of the new statute, as including the widow irrespective of the intention of the grantor or testator.

For instance, if a testator desiring to give real property to his son and his son's heirs, excluding the son's wife, has executed a will devising to the son for life and on his death to his then heirs the widow will be included instead of excluded by the apparent effect of this statute.

By the Adoption law, L. 1884, C. 438, Sec. 4, L. 1873, C. 830, Sec. 10, as amended by L. 1887, C. 703, such a consequence under adoption was precluded.

Fifthiy: If any change in this direction is to be

Fifthly: If any change in this direction is to be ife shall take in the property of the intestate usband and that which a husband shall take in

A wife who bears no children will take all of her intestate husband's property. One who bears three children (the average family) will only receive one-quarter.

Sooner or later this must, to some degree, in-

ject a mercenary consideration into this relation.
In States where the wife has been made an heir a fixed proportion of the property has usually been prescribed, leaving the children to share the residue. CHARLES BULKLEN HERMELL.
Secretary Association of the Bar.

Phonography and Sir Isaac Pitman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me,

through your widely circulated paper, to contradict a statement lately published in the Cincinnati Times-Star and copied by other journals, to the effect that the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, recently took place at Bath, Engiand. The true facts of the case, however, are that on April 3 Mr. Joseph Pitman, a brother of Sir Isaac died at Worthing, in the south of England, in his seventy-eighth year, and was, during the ear propaganda of phonography, closely associate with his brother in travelling and lecturing on the art. As a son of the late late Joseph Pitman and representative of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons in this country, I ask the favor of the five going correction.

I have selected The Sun for this nurpose, helieving, as I do, that it is more widely read and quoted by the press of this country than any other.

33 Union Squanz, April 27, 1893. to the effect that the death of Sir Isaac Pitman,

NION SOUARS, Apr

Col. Waring and George Washington Post.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Mer In justice to Waring, I must say that the suggestion that he should It that he forced himself upon the post, and your article rather has the same tenor.

In one of his letter, to me he closed with the words: "My chief and only anxiety in the matter is words. "My chief and only anxiety in the matter that you, and men like you, shall not misloder a motive." Thinking that his statements had become quoted, and having a personal feeling of friends and communication toward the Colonel. I fell chartle and speed and asked him to come before the piet, as a cluster of an about make any explanation he saw?

The Colonel, no could, has fell that he has basic a remember on the grant Arony of the Republic and a whole, of the Grant Arony of the Republic and a whole, of the Grant Arony of the Republic and a whole, of the Grant Arony of the Republic and the result of the standard provening charges of a second color of the grant and degree lightly.

Aron, 39, 1805.

Kerley Van Brysself and

# SUNBEAMS.

..." Fu'l dinner" is the latest of the restaurant sizes, and seems an improvement on "regular dinner" and and seems an improvement on "regular dinner" so on. It is pleasantly suggestive of a square meat-The First Pantist Church, at West Seventy sinch street and the Boulevard, is lighted by electronly from a plant of its own. On mobils when there are services in the church a brilliant cluster of lights.

You now find in the damp spots of suburban weed lands the beautiful plant known as talscoats, a high decorative thing, because of the color and form of the foliage and the graceful droop of the leavy colors. lossom. It strongly suggests outs in coloring and in the droop of its head. -March and April are about the cheapest mouths

shown upon the summit of the highest tower of the

for eggs, for even strictly fresh new hald eggs. In many a baker's dozen has been said within the lasix weeks at \$2. This is the price for a setting of fancy eggs, guaranteed fresh enough to hatch. You must always have an old number to a settler, and thirteen is in such case not an unlicky but a lucky

number -Wats Whitman has marked for a long while, perhaps for all time, the season of the lipscening of the illness; Washington. The season has not yet come in whese parts, though the surgles are now in early leaf. One of the old manatoutike dwellings in Pelham Bay Park has a double row of gigan to like a hedging the avenue of approach, an object of ruthless plunder to

passers by One of the most agreeable decorations of the otherian house in stringtime is the blossom of the spher wood, which propoles the leaves by some days. The blossoms almost hide the twigs, but lose indoors, unless set in a strong light, the golden charm that they have under the otim sky. The odor of the bloss some is delicious, being and too sweet, and strongly

aromatic, as is the taste of the bark, arountic, as is the taste of the bark.

—One of the phrasant features of school life to some suburban children is the early morning walk to school through the woods. One meets little girls with storty parental guardians burrying through the shadowed. weedland and regretfully neglecting the wild flowers, white bells ring from two or three neighboring village schoolhouses. This sylvan walk to school is senior

thing that will pro ably be impossible to the children of ten years believe.

It is generally thought that the habit of tobar @
the wing injures rather than helps a man's business
prospects at least in New England, but one employed of a Boston twoks ding convern is especially valued because of tidehabit. The firm deals large of in law books, and often has difficulty in obtaining payment for works purchased on credit. The totacco hewer is a collector for the firm, and rather than neura second visit from that man of reckless of

per toration the debtor pays his account. In the Period of Transition. From the Chicago Daily Tribuse.

She-Er-George He Wwell, Laura ?

She-I-I think we understand each other, George, but-but is it my place or yours to put the question, and ought I to speak to your mamma about is ed ought you to go and sak pape?